NEW YOP AK HERALD. JAME" GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS renewed every day. 

AMUSEMENTS TO WORROW EVENING.

DOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Pizabro-Robinson BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-THE GLADIATOR MIBLO'S-CROWN DIAMONDS-IRISH SECRETARY.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-Paul PRY-MATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Gampler's

AMERICAN MUSEUM-ANUMNO PERFORMANOM IN

BOWERY AMPUITHEATRE, Bowery-Equatrian

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Mechanies' Hall, 473 Broad-

WOODS' MINSTRELS, Woods' Musical Hall, No. 444

New York, Sunday, March 14, 1852.

The News. All true friends of peace and harmony, in our national councils as well as elsewhere, will be pleased learn that the flare-up in the House of Representatives, on Friday, between Messrs. Brown and Wilex, of Mississippi, has been amicably adjusted, without an appeal to that obsolete and sanguinary ashiter, the pistol. Mr. Brown gave Mr. Wilcox a Blow-the latter returned it, and the honors were easy. The Mosaic law was carried out to the let--"Breach for breach, eye for eye, tooth for seeth "-explanations ensued, good humor was restered, and yesterday Mr. Wilcox was "proud to call Mr. Brown his worthy colleague." strange how well some men will like others after having a fight with them." In this wice termination of the affair, we are happy to say that the sporting fraternity were greatly disappointed. After the above explanation, the Louse passed the joint resolution to continue the work on the capitol, and appropriated \$500,000 or that purpose. This will be hailed with great jey by the numerous workmen who were kept idle all winter, and several of whom are said to have become so straitened in their circumstances that they were compelled to pawn their wearing apparel, in order to procure food for their families. While Congressmen were idling away their time in speaking on the chances for the next Presidency, and quarrelling on other matters in which the people were not interested, these men, whom Congress had employed, were actually suffering. We observe that Mr. Cartter, of Ohio, in the course of the debate, intimated that it was almost useless to repair the building, as the capitol weald be removed to the West before a great while. Some years ago there were good grounds for supposing that the seat of government would be removed to a more central location, but the telegraphs have entirely superseded the necessity for any such movement. At the present day, one place

espitol under existing circumstances.

The State Senate yesterday passed the much desired bill for the election of four coroners in this city. Under this act the candidates are to be voted for on a general ticket, and the Mayor is empowered to de signate the Senatorial district in which each shall serve. This is probably as judicious an arrangement as could have been made-at all events, it must operate to better advantage than the present system. The Senate also passed the bill to continue the incorporation of the State Agricultural Society, after expunging the clause permitting the association to hold real estate. The rural members are decidedly opposed to all fancy land speculations—they generally prefer a plain field for their operations.

appears to be about as convenient as another.

The telegraphic wires place the people, throughout

the length and breadth of the Atlantic side of the

country, in almost instant possession of the Congres-

sional proceedings, and it will not be a great while

before the inhabitants of the Pacific coast are simi-

larly favored. This is all that is desired. It would

be a mere wanton waste of money to remove the

A resolution has been introduced in the Assembly to compel the Canal Auditor to submit to the control of the Canal Board. It will be recollected that the Auditor refused, and still refuses, to pay the drafts of the Canal Commissioners until after the question of the legality of the canal lettings has been decided; and if this resolution is passed, he will in all likelihood feel compelled to resign. It is understood that the report of the Joint Investigating Committee will be farnished to-morrow, and then there will be warm work. Several of the democratic members are said to have prepared themselves for a general onslaught. State officers, contractors, and all others concerned in the awards, are to reseive an overhauling; and before the week is out, we shall probably be enabled to furnish some of the most curious and exciting debates on political financiering, trickery, and corruption that have ever taken place in this country.

Our Albany correspondent writes that Gerrit Smith last evening availed himself of the privilege of relieving his mind of the Maine liquor law. Now that he has got rid of his disagreeable burthen, and culogised this pet of the "Mainites" to his heart's content, it is supposed that the teetotallers in this vicinity would be thankful if he hereafter keeps quiet on the subject. Many of them will be much chagrined at this interference of a rank abolitionist in their cause. By the way, a bill has been reported in the Assembly imposing penalties on railroad companies, for employing men who make a practice of imbibing intoxieating liquors, &c. With a few alterations, this measure might be productive of great good. If a law were passed compelling the owners of all public conveyances-whether boats, railroads, stages, or other vehicles-to discharge all conductors, engineers, drivers, or superintendents, who allow themselves to become inebriated while in the discharge of their legitimate duties, it would be of more real practical benefit than all the temperance laws that could be concected by the teetotallerseven with the aid of their auxiliaries. Gerrit Smith

and his colored brethren. We observe that the democrats of Accomac county, Va., have nominated ex-Secretary Buchanan for

the Presidency. A special committee of the Senate of Massachusetts have reported a series of resolutions, in which Kossuth is lauded, Austria and Russia denounced, and that it is the duty of all constitutional governments to devise means for checking despotism. The people of the Bay State decidedly favor coalitions of nearly all kinds.

Ninety-five of the Cuban captives, who were released by the Queen of Spain, have reached this city in the ship Prentice. These unfortunate men, whose names we give in another page, are represented as being entirely destitute. An appeal is made in their behalf, so that those who feel charicably disposed have a fair opportunity for the exercise of their be-

For a list of several sermons and other religious exercises to take place to-day, the reader is referred to another column. Much interesting information, relative to different Christian denominations, will also be found under the same head.

Kossuth and his Faith-His Comments on the Change of Ministry in England.

The change of ministry in England has brought Kossuth out in one of the most absurd of all his beautiful speeches. His comments at Louisville, on European politics in general, and the foreign relations of Great Britain in particular, are perfectly ludierous to every one who knows anything of the political condition of Europe. What, for instance, can be more ridiculous than his assertion that if Great Britain does not join with Russia and the other "absolutistical" powers, in crushing, not only nascent republicanism in Europe, but in blotting out every constitutional government on the Continent, England herself will be attacked and overcome by the league of the despots, and the United States will lose a foreign market fer her corn and cotton, unless she immediately intervenes to prevent intervention in Hungary? Kossuth also takes occasion to reply to Henry Clay's protest against his dangerous doctrines. He says that Russia is more likely to wage war against this country if this country lets Russia alone, than if this country intermeddles in Russian affairs and utters terrible threats against her. In other words, if you come up to a stout built stranger in the street, who is no chicken and no coward, and you insult and menace him in reference to some third party, also a stranger, and with whom you have nothing in the world to do-is he not more likely to resent the attack on the spot, or on some future occasion, than if you kept quietly minding your own business, and did not address him at all? Mr. Clay says that Ruseia will begin to think that republicanism, as developed in America, is dangerous to her own existence if the United States government attempts to interfere against her, and in favor of republicanism in Europe; and Russia will concert measures to clip the wings of the American eagle, or to wound the noble bird in some vital part. and though she may not succeed to the full extent. she is powerful enough to give serious trouble and do very extensive mischief. Kossuth, on the contrary, says that if the American eagle keeps away from Russia, and does not assail that power, Russia will come here to assail the United States, or, at all events, will embarrass our commercial relations with every nation of Europe. We would only insult the understanding and the common sense of our readers by asking them whether the opinion of the Sage of Ashland or that of the poctical dreamer of Hungary is the more sound? But the eyes of the people, and their legislatures, federal and State, are at length opened to the delusion and humbug of Kossuth intervention.

The recent debate in Congress, and the sentiments expressed generally by members of the Senate on the tavern bill for the entertainment of Kossuth, is a melan choly and ludierous comment on the destiny which the poor Magyar is meeting in this country, after commencing so brilliantly in New York, and continuing his career for a short time in other cities of the United States. Kossuth himself seems to feel the bitterness of the disappointment; and the change has come over even the spirit of his own dream. In his recent speeches, he allows his chagrin to escape him in charges against a portion of the press of this country, which are equally baseless, ridiculous, and absurd. He imagines that all the independent jourpals and all those independent men who refuse to bow the knee in worship to him, are paid by Austrian gold and influenced by Austrian spies. A more nsane idea was never entertained outside the walls of a lunatic asylum.

The press and people of this country are still can-

did enough in reference to Kossuth, to declare that they believe he is sincere in his expressions of love to his native land, and in his efforts to establish its freedom. The only difference they have with him is in relation to the wisdom, the good sense, and the propriety of the course he has pursued in order to complish the object which he professes, and for which we give him eredit, namely—the elevation of his country from a state of thraldom to liberty, prosperity, and independence. From the moment that he landed at Staten Island, he has mistaken his position in this country. The first thing that struck us as absurd and ridiculous in his conduct and bearing, and that showed a weakness in the intellect and good sense of Kossuth, was the parade and the flummery with which he assumed the retinue and trappings of existing foreign potentates, while he was actually living at the Irving House on the charity of the Corporation of New York-surrounded by guards and sentinels, and all the absordities of royal etiquette, at his free quarters in this republican city, at the very time that he was receiving the adulation of crowds of republican citizens out of doors. People could not shut their eyes to the foolery of such pretensions in a mere exile; and this laid the foundation of that spirit which daily grew as he travelled through the country, and enlarged as he extended the sphere of his personal appearance, and spun out his eloquent but meretricious oratory.

Admitting, therefore, that he is a real patriot, in the exhibitions that he has presented in this country he reminds one of Barnum, in a show of patriotism, which is show, and nothing else. His subsequent acts, negotiations, and announcements of the purchase of two dollar muskets in New York, and saddles in Cincinnati-thus idly throwing away the little money he had collected in foolish preparations that never could lead to anything-render him the laughing stock of the community, and his very friends and admirers hang down their heads for shame, that he should attempt to achieve so stupendous an undertaking by means so inadequate and so perfectly childish. But his other absurdities and want of sense were capped by the silly effort to attribute all the opposition in a portion of the press and people of this country to Austrian bribery and Austrian influence. That gives the finishing touch to his character, and sets him down an amiable simpleton and an enthusiastic fool, who deserves pity and commiseration, but no rancor or displeasure.

INCREASE OF THE MORMONS AT SALT LAKE. We see it stated in some of the Western journals, that a vast emigration is expected to go westwardly, from the valley of the Mississippi, during the ensuing summer, towards the desert of Utah-the home of the Mormons-the number of those emigrants from the North and Eastern States, alone, being estimated at five or six thousand persons. In addition to this emigration, we may state that a vast accession will also cross the Atlantic from Europe, to the same destination-probably of an equal, if not superior extent.

From all sources, it is generally estimated that, during the present year, ten thousand persons, if not more, will be added to the population of Utah territory-all blending and mingling with the Mormon church and the Mormon movements in that region. According to the last census, the Mormons numbered about twelve thousand persons; but from recent sources of intelligence, we are led to believe that at present they reach twenty thousand, and, with the additional emigration expected during the present year, they will probably soon be over thirty, and will be rapidly growing on forty thousand persons, of all sexes, beleiving in the Mormon creed, promoting the plurality of wives-seven to each manand having faith that Joe Smith was a prophet of God for these latter days.

The rise, growth, increase, principles, and practices of Mormonism will soon begin to call the attention of the rest of the nation, and more especially of Congress, to its singularity, its position, and its menaces. Already they form a society stimulated by the deepest feelings of faith or fanaticism in their own creed and practices. These principles and that creed are utterly hostile to the rest of the Union, and must be the cause, one of these days, of some serious émeute, unless steps are taken in time to provide a remedy before the evil is too great for the grappling of Congress.

An Inducement for Bachelons.—There are, it is said, theire thousand marriageable girls in the city of Lowell, Massachusetts.

The Canal Contracts-The Investigation and Evidence.

The Albany journals have, for the last few days, roaned under the evidence furnished by the recent Canal investigation, developing the history of the allotment of the canal contracts for the enlargement authorized by a former Legislature. Only a portion of this evidence has yet been given; but it seems that the whole is to be published in a volume, with tables and statistics, extending to five or six hundred pages, all forming a pretty considerable job for the legislative printers at Albany.

The character of the evidence, and the facts disclosed, do not vary much in a financial or moral aspect from what we have published on this subject during the last few weeks, ahead of all our contemporaries of either party. Indeed, the evidence given by the witnesses consists of innumerable little unimportant facts, throwing the judgment into confusion, and only disclosing, here and there, a solitary statement that can give a character to the whole of this enormous transaction. Some of the developments. though on a small scale, are amusing enough. In the business there were numerous programmes and plans of distribution, made up by the various cliques and factions previous to the one which afterwards succeeded and carried the day. According to some of the evidence, there must have been eight or ten different schemes by the various jobbing cliques belon ing to the several parties, to oust and cheat each other, and to monopolize for themselves all the advantages growing out of these vast jobs. But one of the richest facts of the whole affair is the deliberate statement that Thurlow Weed, before he started on his trip to Europe, left his own "slate," or plan of distribution, with certain persons-his familiars-for the purpose of having it carried into execution by the Canal Board, during his absence. When we formerly published some curious particulars in this matter, we felt some astonishment and surprise that Weed himself should be absent during the distribution or apportionment of such an immense amount of spoils as ten or twelve millions of dollars presented to the eyes of a politician and a jobber; but it seems that Thurlow, while he could not forego an elegant leisure trip to Europe, did not forget his duty as "State Barber" and distributor of supplies in general, for he left his orders with his confidants behind him; and probably the results of the distribution comprehend two-thirds of the programme which the "State Barber" left on the 'slate" behind him, when he crossed the Atlantic.

When we have more room and leisure, we may give our readers a few excerpts or cuttings from the great mass of unimportant evidence which this invesligation has brought out. It illustrates the morality, the justice, the jobbing, of political parties in this State, in a degree that will attract the attention of the whole country, though probably it is equalled, if not exceeded, at Washington, or any other State capital. The grand result of these canal lettings, and the apportionment of the spoils, is as we have already stated, the throwing a vast amount of the patronage and influence conferred by the ten million loan into the hands of that portion of the whig party in this State who are actuated and inspired by the revelations and higher law of William H. Seward. The enlargement of the canal, the addition of ten or twelve millions to the debt of the State, the disbursement of that immense amount of money, cannot help giving power and influence to Mr. Seward and his particular faction, to an extent that must tell at every election, so long as these expenditures are going on, or the work is progressing. It is a great financial work, and also a great political job. While it increases the amplitude of the canals and adds to the debt of the State, it throws a vast addition of power and influence into the hands of the whig leaders and the whig party, which can-

not fail to tell at a future day.

It was, therefore, with a view to the future growth and ascendancy of the whigs in this State, that Thurlow Weed, before he went to Europe, left with his confidents his "slate," as "State Be with his views on the distribution of the contracts, the most of which have been carried out according o his legacy.

RAILEOAD ACCIDENTS-NEGLECT OF THE DIREC-TORS AND THEIR OFFICERS .-- Accidents are constantly occurring on the railroads, particularly the Eric Railroad, of which the public hear nothing. Some, it is true, come to light-such as that serious one of which we published an account a short time since. But others are kept in the dark by the conductorsor the directors, and never see day unless they coze out by mere accident, from some passenger. An accident coursed about a fortnight or the Erie Railroad, inflicting considerable injury upon passengers, but nothing about it has ever been published.

We have just learned from Some passengers on the Eric Railroad, that on Thursday last, a frightful accident occurred to the up train, between Narrowsburg and Deposit, by which the cars were driven off the track, and down an embankment sixteen or seventeen feet high, smashing two or three cars, burning others, and injuring seve ral of the passengers seriously-some, it is feared, fatally. One child had its arm broken, and was otherwise so injured that it was apprehended it would not live-probably it is already dead. Others were crippled and bruised in a horrible manner. though we are happy to say none were actually killed on the spot. Had it not been for an accumulation of ice some six feet deep, left on the margin of the Delaware, after the ice on the river had broken up, the consequences would have been terrible, for the whole train would have been plunged into the water, and several lives would have been lost; but the icy barrier presented such an obstruction as arrested the progress of the locomotive. The burning of some of the cars was caused by the stoves being broken and the fire being dashed about.

These accidents are caused by the carelessness and incompetence of the servants of the company, for which the directors are responsible to the public, in not appointing a better class of men, or in not dismissing those who trifle with the lives of so many human beings. There is but one remedy for th evil-one way of bringing these railroad companies to their senses:-Let every person, man or woman, who has sustained an injury in his or her person, or in the persons of their relatives, in consequence of the criminal neglect to which we have adverted. bring an action at law against the companies; and we trust that juries will be found, who, for their own sakes, if not for the public good, will render such verdicts, and award such damages, as will, in future, protect the lives and limbs of railroad passengers. As long as the public permit these accidents to pass off without bringing the managers of the comparies to account, there will be no remedy-no redres -and some new accident will be continually occurring, each more destructive and more appalling than that which preceded it. Meeting with impunity, from time to time, they laugh at the people. But only let a few examples be made by verdicts giving heavy damages, and very soon we shall see a marvellous improvement in the safe transit of passengers in railroad carriages. The public have the remedy in their own hands, if they will only use it.

MARTINIQUE AND GUADALOUPE papers, which have reached us to the latest dates, are chiefly occupied with addresses of felicitation and adhesion to the government of Louis Napoleon. The islands were in a state of tranquility, though it had been found necessary to issue very strong orders, warning the populace against suffering themselves to be betrayed into any demonstrations of feeing anverse to the recently developed views of Louis Napoleon.

By official returns emanating from the customs department, the following quantities of produce appear to have been exported from Martinique and Guadaloupe during the year ending December 31, 1861;—

Guadalouse

Guadalouse

COMPANY OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	4154	NA CENTRAL PROPERTY.	The contract to the last
Sugar, museovado, kil		3,406,666	20,046.30
Do., clayed,	do.	809	ni
Coffee, knogrammes,	********	110.933	221.21
Cotton, do.	********	nil.	20.44
Cocon, do.	*********	149.033	11.42
Cassin, do.	*********	163,580	16
Legwood. do.	********	50,200	ni
Moineses, litres,	********		13.87
Kum. do.	*********		142.13
The price of commo	n sugar at	Martinique	e is quoted a
42 france per 100 killeg	rammes, and	that of a	noin-ses at 1
france 50 cents, per he	etchire.		

THE WASHINGTON GREAMS AND SOUTHERN PO-LITICS .- The movements in the States of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, to effect a reconciliation between the Southern Rights democrats and the Unio democrats of those States, are working badly. The Washington Republic is very anxious that the Unoin party-whigs and democrate-should come over, body and breeches, to the great whig party, which is willing to receive recruits on the most accommodating terms. The Washington Union, on the other hand, thinks that nothing is so easy, or rational, or comfortable, as the re-union of the demoeratic factions. But the experiment proves to be an ugly job. The wrangling continues as hot and bitter as ever. There is no harmony between Foote and Jeff. Davis, in Mississippi-no shaking of hands and brotherly embraces, between Clemens and Yauey, of Alabama-no kissing and making up between Cobb and McDonald, of Georgia. Among them all, conventions and indignation meetings are the order of the day, while in Congress they are amusing themselves in bandying hard names, and in receiving eight dollars a day from the public treasury for experimental exercises in fisticuffs. This is a charming state of harmony between the two divisions of the Southern democracy. And the intriguing and jealousies of the little Presidential squads in Congress, for Cass, Douglas, Buchanan, Butler, and other candidates, make it still more interesting. We very much fear that this delightful state of things foreshadows a precious row at the Baltimore Convention. As to the course which the poor whigs of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi will pursue, it is beyond the power of the "spiritual manifestations" to reyeal. Some of them, like Toombs, want to "ring in" at Baltimore-others, like Stevens, would prefer to keep up the Union party, when it has not another stitch of work to do; and some are ready to fall back again into the old whig party. Possibly, in the end, they may form a little concern of their own, like the Tyler Convention of 1844.

In the meantime, the Southern Rights party o Alabama, have had a convention, and have re affirmed the right of secession. And the Washing ton Union, with both eyes on the census printing. and alive to the expediency of getting all the vote it can in both houses, endorses the secession declaration, as a matter of course. Perhaps Foote, Clemens and Cobb, will swear a little at this, after having been supported by the Union, through thick and thin, against the right of secession. But their own experience in luffing, and tacking, and backing about in the crooked channels of politics, will enable them to excuse this digression in the policy of their central organ. Anything can be excused in view of a job of \$259,000, more or less. The vote of Rhett counts as much as that of Clemens, and Brown's is just as good as that of Wilcox, for the

ensus printing. It is thus that we may account for the harmonious spirit and brotherly love of the Washington Union. Its pretences that the safety of the country depends upon the reunion of the democracy, are all dust and smoke, to blind the eyes of the people. The spoils are the game, and the census printing is the first are the game, and the census printing is the first job in order. The squabbles and discords, and the various kinds of jealous cliques and factions among the whigs and democrats; are not at all a matter of alarm. "When regues fall out, honest men get their just deserts." A split among politicians, like a split among thieves, is sure to bring out some valuable facts as State's evidence. The pot is beginning to boil, and we shall see all sorts of curious things turned up to the surface as the fire gets hotter. Let all hands prepare "for a hasty plate of soup."

AGAINST CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—The recent execution of a German in this city, named Granzig, for the murder of his wife Victorine, by administering poison, has produced a curious exhibition of feeling among the German population, excited chiefly by their press of all shades of opinion, which unani mously denounced the execution of Grunzig as a flagrant "judicial murder." The funeral to Greenwood Cemetery having been announced for a Sunday, at least three thousand persons assembled, (many of them freemasons) and marched in solemn procession down Broadway to the South Ferry, to express, as it were, their conviction of the innocence of Granzig, their dissent from the verdict of the jury, and their contempt for the administration of justice in New York. It was quite an imposing sight, and no doubt was intended as a startling demonstration. The case was treated as one of martyrdom, and as if the judicial proceedings had been a mockery of justice. Here is a sample of German opinion on the subject :-

[From the New York Allgemeine Zeitung, 28th Feb.]
There are other points with which a vigorous agitation could be commenced. In the first place, the abolition of capital punishment,—Michigan and Rhode Island have gone before—New York must follow. The Legislature is now in session, and a netition, circulated at the present moment, under petition, circulated at the present moment, under the awful impression of the late execution, would probably obtain such a number of signatures that this would be the last execution in the State. It is exactly in such cases that the miscrable effect of the whole punishment becomes evident. The peo-ple, whose minds are heated to an extraordinary extent, forget how they undermine the jury. The sentence of the jurors must be taken as a true sensentence of the jurors must be taken as a true sentence, which, at least, ought not to be so often exposed to the criticism of passion; but the law which dictates capital punishment must be demolished; on the conservative side this should be perlished; on the conservative side this should be perceived the most. Accustomed to engage authority for their passions and struggles—their hopes and delusions—the people heap more and more on their shoulders the corruptibility of institutions which barbarous centuries have bequeathed to us. Instead of opposing the law, they oppose its executors; and this mode of procedure can only lead to a disastrous confusion of ideas. This execution has ended a law suit, which also affords illustrations of another institution with which society torments itself until lassitude or exhaustion, namely—marriage. This case demands some reflection. Victorine, the wife of Grunzig, had claims on her husband, according to "old rights," and Margaretta, his mistress, thought to have newer and fresher rights. In this way it came to a conflict; and as our regulations way it came to a conflict; and as our regulations are so exemplary, it came to the well known solution—one of the three parties was poisoned, the other executed, and the third is in prison, to await perhaps a more serious accusation. The whole is a other executed, anothe third is in prison, to await perhaps a more serious accusation. The whole is a consequence of the abovementioned institution [mar-riage]; but it is said that society is endangered— that a moral indignation is produced—if only a word is uttered about such a corrupt institution

The evidence against Grunzig was purely circumtantial. There was no proof that he had purchased poison, and though there could be no doubt that the death of his wife was caused by some destructive mineral, yet it also appeared, according to his own statement, that he himself had partaken of the poisoned food, and was very sick from its effects. He complained to Margaretta Lohrens, (his mistress.) who was examined as a witness for the prosecution, that he was sick, that his face was inflamed-he had a burning in the throat, and could not find any remedy. Margaretta took him to a clairvoyant in William street, and he afterwards felt better. The clairvoyant recommended bim some milk, and as it had done him good, he hastened home, and said he would give some to his wife, who was still sick. It did not appear that there had been any quarrelling between Grunzig and his wife : Margaretta said he always seemed to like his wife very well. But it appeared, on the other hand, from Margaretta's own testimony, that some angry words passed between her and Grunzig's wife; that Mrs. Grunzig scolded and insulted her, and threatened to strike her. A proposition was afterwards made by the wife to the mistress to go back to Germany, and leave heremula here with Mrs. Grunzig; but to this Margaretta would not consent, and a good deal of suspicion has attached to her, both from circumstances that transpired on the trial, and from others which have been since brought to light.

This being the state of facts, the German papers, of which there are six or eight in this city, took the

This being the state of facts, the German papers, of which there are six or eight in this city, took the matter up, and denounced the execution as murder, and marriage as the cause of it. "Marriage," says one of them, as quoted above, "is a corrupt institution;" and this is urged as an argument against capital punishment. The doctrine and the argument are alike novel and startling, and ought to help the philosophers of the Tribuenevery much in their denunciations against capital punishment. Such is the moral and intellectual aliment supplied to a very large vortion of our population by the such is the moral and intellectual aliment supplied to a very large portion of our population by the German newspapers; and what the result of such teachings must be, we leave the reader to judge. Socialism. Fourierism, and moral reform are going ahead with a vengeance in this great city.

Comie Opera-Madame Thillon at Niblo's. Te-morrow evening, Madame Anna Thillon will appear in the comic opera of "The Crown Diamonds," in watch the produced a certain amount of enthusiasm is fall, at the some theatre, but not so much as one would have done bed she the advantage then, ... nich she has now, of clear stage, and no other my mement to attract public attention. We had then Catherine Hayes, fresh cem Europe, and in all her glory; we had at the stand opera at Astor Place, and we had three theatrical celebrities-Charlotte Cushman, Mrs. Warner, and Miss Laura Addison. Notwithstanding these attractions, Madame Thilion brought a good house every night she performed. But amidst so many 'bright particular stars." her star, though also in the ascendant. did not shine out in the same way that it is likely to do now. Who is Madame Thillon?

Madame T. was born in Calcutta. of English parents. but was brought up in France, from the age of fourteen. She made her debut at Clermont, in the opera of "L'Rossignal," and afterwards appeared in "Jeau de Paris." This was the beginning of a brilliant career in France, which was succeeded by an equally victorious one in England. She obtained an engagement at the Princess's theatre, in London, where the made her first appearance as Catarina. in Auber's "Crown Diamonds," in which her success was scarcely ever surpassed. The piece had a great run; and in the same opera in Paris, she performed one hundred nights in succession, at the Opera Comique, with immense applause. Her French education no doubt contributed to her triumph in Paris; but independently of this accident

applause. Her French education no doubt contributed to her triumph in Paris; but independently of this accident in her favor, she displayed a genius for the epera comique, which placed her among the very first representatives of that style of musical composition.

This is a standard and favorite amusement with the Parislans—much more suited to their light and gay character than the serious opera. The French composers have brought it to a state of high perfection, and the performances are attended by the aristocarcy, the fashion, and the wit of the French metropolis. It is light, fascinating, and graceful; and when performed by such an artiste as Madame Thillon, is a very delightful musical treat. It is but little known in this city. We have had the grand opera for the last quarter of a century; but this highest species of comic opera is comparatively a stranger to us. It is a new field for musical genius in New York—a new voin in the quarts mines, out of which abundance of the purest gold can be extracted.

Madame Thillon is a captivating, pretty little woman, piquant, and perfectly natural in her acting, while her voice is remarkable for its sweetness and purity; and, altogether, she is a charming opera singer, sure to be successful in whatever she attempts. It is worthy of remark that she is the original "Daughter of the Regiment." that beautiful opera having been expressly composed for her, by Donizetti. Hudson, by whom she is to be supported, is also a good musical comedian; and, in short, every circumstance augurs a triumphant issue to this engagement. Niblo's theatre, which is becoming every day more and more the centre of fashionable artists, will be for some time the most attractive place of amusement in the city

THE NEW STRAMSHIP NORTHERN LIGHT .- We recently paid a visit of inspection to this steamer, now lying at pier 3 North river. She is owned by Commodore Vanderbilt, the enterprising owner of the Nicaragua line of California steamers, besides many other steamers that have at various times astonished the travelling public on our rivers. by the magnificence and beauty of their appearance and unsurpassed powers of locomotion. In designing this steamer, the Commodore appears to have lost none of his spirit of enterprise, and has displayed a happy adaptation of every available space to the comfort and convenience of his passengers, and that too without crowding, which, in some steamers, is frequently a great and other sleeping places are all most bountifully supplied with the two desiderata for comfortable and healthy travelling-light and ventilation. Her conveniences for promensding on her main deck are greater than are to be met with in a great many steamers. The promenade deck is extremely spacious and entirely free from the many checks to locomotion which meet the eye as well as the shins on some vessels. Her fittings, both inside and out, have been put up in a most substantial manner and embrace every convenience that science and the great experience of the projector in such matters could

The model of the Northern Light is one of the neatest and most compact looking specimens of naval architecture affoat. Her lines are round, with no flat or hollo spaces, a peculiarity, the advantages of which is a vexed question among ship-builders. She is not so sharp at her bow as some others, which display the hollow lines, as a natural consequence; but still has a very sharp appearance. Her stem is straight, without head or cutwater, and neatly finished at the top with a little gilt scroll work. Her stern is round, and without ornament of any description, but merely her name in gilt letters, and the red and white streaks that run round he vessel, along her guard streak, to release the dark appearance of her hull, which is painted a dark green. Her beauty, however, could not be increased by any meretricious ornsments, and whether the point of view is from head or stern, she displays the "line of beauty" throughout, every point in the construction of the vessel being so admirably adapted to the whole as to produce one of the most symmetrical and unique specimens of naval architecture ever produced, the perfect combination making her to the cye appear much smaller than her actual tomage really is. Her appearance on the water is light and graceful, and she is looked upon by many well versed in these matters as a perfect model for a steamship.

Her means of accommodating a large number of passengers are very smple. Her dining saloon for the first-class passengers is placed on the main deck, about midships, and is a well-lighted and commodious apartment, forty by thirty-six feet in dimensions, and extending clear across the deck, without any intermediate state rooms to interfere with the thorough ventilation of the apartment. She has berths for 250 first class passengers; for second class, and between 400 and 500 for steerage passengers; in all, upwards of 800.

The woods used in the construction are oak, live oak, licenst and eaker. The reamediance is a variety of second class. he vessel, along her guard streak, to release the dark

has berths for 250 first class passengers, 150 second class, and between 400 and 500 for steerage passengers; in all, upwards of 800.

The woods used in the construction are oak, live oak, locust and cedar. The pannelling, &c., is painted of an oak color throughout. Her dimensions are—longth, 200 feet; beam, 40 feet; depth, 27 feet; and she measures 2,400 tons. She is fitted with two masts and yards, very neatly rigged; will draw, when ready for sea, 14 feet.

She has two engines which were built at the Allaire Works, and are raid to be equal to the best productions of that eminent establishment. They are direct action lever beam engines—the kind generally adopted by Com. Vanderbiit in his steamships. The cylinders are 60 inches in dismeter, with a 10 feet stroke; and she has four boilers, of a fitting proportion to the engines. Her paddle wheels are thirty-three feet in diameter.

The Northern Light will leave here on the 10th of April, for Chagres, to connect at Panama with the beautiful propeller 8. S. Lewis, and will afterwards run on the Nicaragua line, in conjunction with the Prometheus and Daniel Webster, but is destined eventually to run between San Juan del Sur and San Francisco.

Her working on a trial trip she made on Friday, gave, as her friends observe, will be proved whenever an opportunity is afforded to put it to the test.

The builder of this noble vessel was Mr. Jeremish Simonson, who also built the Prometheus, and is now engaged in constructing another, to be called the San Juan, also intended for the Nicaragua route. The latter will be ready in about two months.

We understand all the tickets in this line have been engaged up to the 1st of April next.

Departures or Steamships Yestenday.—At noon, yes-

will be ready in about two months.

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DEPARTURES OF STEAMSHIPS YESTERDAY .- At noon, yes terday, the steamship Franklin, Copt. Wetton, departed for Havre, via Cowes; and in the afternoon, the Florida, Capt. Ludlow, for Savannah; the Union, Capt. Adams, for Charleston, and the Roanoke, Capt. Parrish for Richmond, also left for their respective destinations. THE NEW CLIFFER BARR PATHFINDER, Capt. Reed, ar-

rived yesterday from Somerset. She was built expressly for the San Francisco trade, after the model of the celebrated clipper ship Raven. She arrived bere in eighteen hours, and will depart for San Francisco on the 25th instant, with passengers only, having most of them already engaged that can be accommodated.

THE CLIPPER SHIP WHITE SQUALL WAS YESTERDAY raised on the Palance Dock, foot of Pike street, preparatory to receiving her copper.

ceiving her copper.

Pour Durs at Calcutta, and Low Freight.—A letter from Calcutta states that all foreign vessels entering that port are re-measured, and the port dues regulated accordingly. The American vessels, says the writer, lose from 12 to 18 per cent by this arrangement. Formerly American vessels laden with ice were exempt from port dues but that privilege has been abolished, the port dues being now exacted the same as though they were laden with any other commodity. The British ship owners are beginning to feel the American competition keenly, and the rates of freight on sugar have been reduced to 15s. a £1 per ten to Lendon and Liverpool. In consequence, such low rates were never before known.

## Police Intelligence.

THE LATE \$5,000 FORGERY CASE IN WALL STREET. The further investigation in the case of Horace H. Pike, charged with forging a check for \$5,000, on the firm of Wetmore & Cryder, shipping merchants, and endeavoring to procure the money on the said check at the Bank o America, will be continued this afternoon at 2 o'clock, before Justice Osborn, at the Tombs. In this matter, it is fore Justice Orborn, at the Tombs. In this matter, it is the impression that Pike has been made the instrument of a clique of designing men, who exist on their wits in and about Wail street. The whole affair shows a deep laid plan to cheat the bank out of \$5,000. Indeed, a master spirit is visible, far above the compass of the one now under arrest; and should the matter turn out as we at present anticipate, the real guilty parties unay yet be brought before the police, and made to defend themselves on the charge of foregry. We at present decline mention-ing names, in order that the police may take such steps in the matter as may best tend to promote the ends of justice.

the matter as may best tend to promote the ends of justice.

Stealing a Piece of Silk.—A German. named Michael Foster, was caught, early on Saturday morning, by officer Glass, of the First ward, having in his possession a piece of silk, valued at \$40, the property of Messers. Hamilton & Francis, No. 6 South William street. The rogue, it seems, went into the store while the porter was sweeping cut, picked up the silk, and was just making off in the street when an alarm was given and the policeman caught him before he could escape. Justice Osborn committed the actused to prison for trial.

City Intelligence WIFE MURDERED BY HER HUNGAND-MORE EF-FECUS OF INTENTURANCE—CORONER'S INQUEST, AND THE VERDICT OF THE JURY. Another of those terrible crimes designated murder, coasioned, it is said by the effects of liquor such as is soid at the majority of small three cent shops, in aimest every portion of the city, has been committed. On Friday evening, a man named John Maloy, an Irichman by birth, while, it is alleged, he was under the influence of intoxicating drink, best and throttled flicted, the unfortunate weman died in about an hour.

It seems that Maley and his wife occupied a room in

the building No. 242 East Thirteenth street, and had two children, the cldest between two and three years of age, and the youngest an infant at the breast. They were apparently peer, and unable to pay the rent of the little ten ment they occupied, and the landlord contemplated turning them out on saturday morning, by process of law. Whether this distress was occasioned in consequence of intemperance, we cannot say; but on Friday afternoon, both husband and wife appear to have indulged themselves in intexicating drink, and a quarrel ensued between them. From high words they got to blows, and by repeated kieks and strangling inflicted by the husband, the wife received an injury which caused her death.

An alarm was instantly given, and the police of the Seventeenth ward were called, who found the wife stretched on the floor, lifeless, her hair and garments in great disorder, and her two little children weeping by her side. The wretched husband and father, who in his passion, created evidently by spirituous liquor, had just taken the life of his wife, made no effort to escape, but looked on the dreadful picture in a dogged manner, apparently not realising the awful position he had placed himself in Gifteerr Mansfield and Brown took the murdeger into custody, and conveyed him to the station house, to await the finding of the Coroner's jury.

Yesterday afternoon, Coroner lives held an inquest on the body, and the following is the testimony elicited:—

Extraction. the building No. 242 East Thirteenth street, and had two

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TESTIMOSY.
Catharine Garry, sworn says she resides with her husband at No. 242 East Thirteenth street, in the same house with deceased; about six o'clock on Friday evening, I went into the room of the deceased; taw her husband there; I was attracted to the room on hearing the deceased scream; I told her not to scream in that way; I then returned back to my own room; in about twenty minutes afterwards I heard her scream again; I again went to her room, and saw her standing with her back to the counter in the front room, while her husband was sitting in a chair, with a baby on his arm and a child on his lance; there was no one else in the room at the time; I said, "I thought you told me you wouln't scream so loudly," the deceased repled. "Oh, I can't help it;" her husband did not say anything; I returned again to my room, and, in about a quarter of an hour after the husband came to my room door, and said, "If you please, will you come and look at that woman; she is in a very bad state," I went, with my own hasband, to see her, and when we entered the room the deceased was lying on the floor, her hair scattered about; I saw nothing that she could or might have struck against when she feli: I am of opinion that the deceased had been beaten; I judge this from the state of her hair, and her whole person; I saw her in the afternoon, at three o'clock; she seemed to be at that time perfectly well.

Patrick Garry, the hasband of the provious witness, that deceased was drunk, and "fell off" and died. There seemed to be some blood around the lips of deceased in the importance of the moduling before this cocasion. The husband told witness that deceased was drunk, and "fell off" and died. There seemed to be some blood around the lips of deceased. If he testified as follows:—I found some bruise on the back of the left hand

SUICIDE BY TAKING LAUDANUM-A SINGULAR LET-TER LEFT BY THE DECEASED-EFFECTS OF INSA-

NITY.

On Friday night a man by the name of Thomas H. Clark, bearding at the house of Mr. Otto Fink, No. 21 Spruce street, committed suicide, by taking a quantity of laudanum. However, before he died, he was discovered by the inmates of the house, and was forthwith conveyed to the City Hospital, where every possible remedy was an object but without success, as he died during the night.

to the City Hospital, where every possible remedy was applied, but without success, as he died during the night. Yesterday Coroner Ives was called to hold an inquest on the body. A letter was handed to Dr. Ives, which was found on the table at his lodging house, directed to the landlord. The letter was written in pencil, and in an excellent hand, evidently showing that the unfortunate man had seen better days, in all probability, before he become incane. The following is a copy of the Letter as the control of the landlord. The fellowing is a copy of the Letter as the control of the landlord. The first in the landlord of the landlord. The first in the landlord of the landlord of landlord of

MORMON EMIGRANTS FOR THE GREAT SALT LAKE MORMON EMIGRANTS FOR THE GREAT OAR TABLE.

Nearly three hundred families are said to be at St. Louis, preparing for a journey to the Great Sait Lake, as soon as the ground is sufficiently settled to admit of safe travelling. It is now indicated that not less than five thousand persons will emigrate to the Mormon settlement. The most of them will leave the frontier at Kanesville, traveiling the north side of the Platte.

Prof. Williams will gwe Three Public Entertainments in Mental Alchemy, this week, at Metropolitan (late Tripler) liall at 7½ o'clock, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, and two afternoon Lectures, (to ladies only,) accompanied with amusing experiments, at three o'clock, P. M., on Tuesday and Saturday. Admittance, 25 cents. Children, half-price.

The Hudson River Building Association, recently organized in the Vth ward, is filling up rapidly, and will no doubt be a most beneficial institution. The trustees are prominent citizens of the ward, and their well knows business habits is a guarantee of its success. A public meeting will be held at No. 413 Broadway, Bradbury's music room, on Monday evening, March 16th. Sylvanus S. Ward is President. Office for receiving subscriptions, 411 Washington street, corner of Laight. [New York Express.

Yes, here is the card Susan gave me.—
"Thempson's Dagnerreotypes, fifty cents each, including
case, 315 Broadway." I must go in and get three likenesses
of myself—one to lave heme, one for brother Sam, and one
for — Susan's was made by him, and it was very good
indeed. Encomber. for \_\_\_. Susan's was made by him, and it was very good indeed. Remember \_\_\_\_\_\_ TROMPSON, Daguerrian Artist, 315 Broadway.

Lee, Brewster & Co. open their Spring stock of Printed Calicoon on Monday morning. Merchants will find their stock unusually large, and the styles very beautiful in design. They are at the old established Print Warehouse, 4 Cedar street.

Look at this .- Patent Tapestry Ingrain Carpeting, precisely the same as were exhibited at the World's Pair, magnificent designs, of the most gergeous colors, at a reduction of 25 per cent from former prices at HIRAM ANDRESON'S, 59 Bowery, They are decidedly a great curiosity. Go and see them.

Genin's Spring Style of Hats were intro-duced on Saturday, the 14th February. Gentlemen in want of a Hat, superior in style and quality, are invited to call. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway.

Spring Fashions,—Gentlemen's Hats— Amidon, cig Broadway, is now prepared to furnish his ele-gant Spring Hats. For beauty of style, elegance of finish, richness of materials, lightness, electricity, and durability, Amidon's Spring Hats. for 1802, outrival all competitors, Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine those beautiful fabrics.

eautiful fabrics. F. H. AMIDON, 649 Broadway, near Bleecker street. What can be more annoying to a man of fashion than a shapeless, ill-fitting shirt, pulling here, drag-ging there, fitting nowhere! To avoid this missance with ab-olute certainty, and to insure the bean ideal of style an-deanty in a shirt. It is only necessary for gentlemen to give their orders to GREEN, No. 1 Autor House.

Great Bargains in Carpetings.—Peterson & Humphrey. 379 Breadway, corner of White street, having parchased largely at the inte large auction sales, will dispose of the same at the following low prices:—Rich velvets, 12s.; Tapertries, 9s.; Brussels, 2s.; Three-ply, 7s. to 6s.; Ingenius, 4s. to 6s., and all other goods equally low.